

Fabric Cleaning Codes

- The "**W**" code refers to fabrics that are man-made. Examples of this category would include nylon, herculon, acetate, olefin and polyester.

Cleaning recommended for these types of fabrics would be to spot clean using the foam from a water-based cleaning agent. This could be a mild soap or detergent or a non-solvent upholstery cleaner. You should always use a clean, dry white cloth or sponge and test an area that is less noticeable first. Blot the area dry and use the cool setting on a dryer to dry once the stain is removed. A fan also may be used. When spot cleaning a chair cushion, clean the entire surface of the cushion. Follow the directions carefully. If the fabrics have a soil protection treatment or flame retardancy, the procedure may change.

- Fabrics with the code "**S**" would include those from an organic nature such as cellulosic fibers (from plants) like cotton, rayon and linen as well as materials manufactured from protein fibers (animal origin) like wool or silk. Additional code "**S**" fabrics would be denim, velour, brocade, tapestry, damask, acrylic and plaid (cotton/olefin blend).

The cleaning procedure for these types of fabrics would be spot cleaning using a mild, water-free solvent or dry cleaning product. Again, pre-test the product in a less visible area before use and, as before, be sure to not over-saturate, allow the area to dry completely and use a clean, white cloth. Blot out the solution. If the stain persists, rub lightly in a circular motion using a clean part of the cloth. Reverse the circular motion using a clean part of the cloth each time. You also may use the cool setting of a dryer or fan the area dry once the stain is removed. For cleaning a cushion, again, you would clean the entire surface.

- Fabrics with the "**W/S**" code may be spot cleaned with a mild solvent, shampoo for upholstery or the foam from a mild soap or detergent solution. Techniques mentioned for "**W**" or "**S**" coded fabrics should be followed.